Vol. L.... No. 15,915.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1890,-TWELVE PAGES.

YOUNG WALLACE AND LOWITZ LODGED IN SAVED ONLY BY THE PROMPT CLOSING OF

FRE FORMER MAKES A FULL CONFESSION-

EVIDENTLY THE DUPE OF HIS COMPANION

-ABOUT HALF THE STOLEN \$52,000

WILL BE RESTORED.

Detective-Sergeants Adams and McNaught got back to this city from Havana yesterday, having in their custody Robert H. Wallace and Ignatz Lowitz, who stole \$52,000 in cash and bonds from John H. Wallace, the publisher of "Wallace's Monthly." The prisoners were looked up at Police Headquarters and will be arraigned in sourt to-day to plead to indictments for forgery and larceny. Young Wallace had made an elaborate confession of guilt to the detectives, and it was reduced to writing yesterday. It com-altely exonerates Leslie E. Macleod, the assoand held a prisoner at Headquarters several days picion of being young Wallace's accom-The fact that Mr. Maclebd was authorto get at John H. Wallace's box in the Safe Deposit Company's vaults, at No. Wall-st., from which the bonds were taken, was the cause for suspecting that he was in league with the young man. Officials of the safe deposit also declared that Mr. Macleod had been about the time the bonds disappeared from unable to swear positively about it, while Mr. Macleod declared that he had not been in the Young Wallace had fled with Lowitz to Havana, and the detectives were forced to the conclusion that the editor was innocent. Mr. Macleod was discharged from custody. It is known now that young Wallace, who had a key deposit vaults and they were permitted to get the bonds, valued at \$38,000. As the young man was not authorized to open the box, the safe deposit company may be held responsible for the loss of

Young Wallace's confession indicates that he has the dupe of Lowitz, who is said to be a smart rascal. Lowitz was a bookmaker at the race tracks. He occasionally visited an office in the Stewart Building, where the offices of Wallace's Monthly" are, and young Wallace met him there. One day Lowitz asked the young man to cash a check for \$50, saying that he was to get the money from Colonel O'Beirne. Wallace cashed the check. Two days later he cashed another check for \$200, and both checks proved to be worthless. Wallace hunted up Lowitz, who said he was not to blame. He induced young Wallace to advance about \$1,100 to redeem some diamonds in pawn, promising to sell the diamonds and settle the account. The result was that Wallace found himself out \$1,350, feared to tell his uncle of the loss of so much money, and, as he was authorized to sign checks for the publication office, he was led by Lowitz into reckless betting on the races, in the hope of getting back what he had lost. He signed check after check, until his losses amounted to about \$11,000. There was not much money left in the bank. At Lowitz's suggestion, he prered a check for \$2,500, placed it under two specks for small sums for his uncle's private and by a trick induced his uncle to sign the large check without seeing the amount. The \$2,500 went to Lowitz, and the money was

Then he talked with Lowitz about the bonds in his uncle's box in the safe deposit vaults, and in his uncle's box in the safe deposit vaults, and be finally agreed to help Lowitz ateal the bonds and escape from the city. On May 6 he and Lowitz went to the safe deposit vaults, and the foung man was permitted to use the key in his possession and get the bonds. He divided the bonds with Lowitz in a hallway in Wall-st., and bonds with Lowitz in a hallway in Wall-st., and bonds with Lowitz in a hallway in wairst, and they set about \$8,000 in cash, and spent the evening together. On the following day Wallace visited Miss Sarah Adams, of No. 446 West Fifty-fith-st, whom he had known. He took her to the Astor House, and induced her to keep the remaining bonds, while he and Lowitz got their baggage on the steamer Saratoga, which was ready to sail for Havana. The young woman did not know the value of the bonds until Wallace chided her for keeping them carelessly in an outside pocket of her coat.

Wallace and Lowitz sailed under assumed hames. Before they reached Havana, Wallace had intrusted the cash and bonds to Lowitz, and had written a statement to the effect that Lowitz had had no share in the theft. The clever rogue had said to Wallace: "If we are arrested, this statement will clear me, and I can purchase four liberty."

this statement will clear me, and I can purchase four liberty."

In Havana the pair stayed at the Hotel Passage, Lowitz placed \$20,000 in bonds and \$5,000 in cash, in his own name, in the keeping of J. H. Vanzer & Co., bankers, and he had the bank receipt locked up in the hotel safe. Next day Wallace and Lowitz were arrested. They procured the services of Miguel Gener, a lawyer, who advised them to place the bonds and cash in the keeping of a hotel runner named Teraffa. A detective named Ramon was induced by a bribe of \$2,000 to get the bonds and cash into the hands of Teraffa. Gener charged \$3,500 for his services and accepted two bonds for \$1,000 each in part payment. The rest was paid in cash. Then Wallace listened to the advice of F. McInerney, a merchant in Havana, and decided to give up the bonds to R. O. Williams, the United States Consul at Havana. He asked Teraffa to bring the bonds to him, saying that he wished to add to them some other bonds, and Teraffa complied with the request. Then Wallace turned over to Consul Williams bonds amounting to \$18,000 and \$3,000 in cash.

After the arrival of Detective-Sergeants Adams

In cash.

After the arrival of Detective-Sergeants Adams and McNaught in Havana they talked with Walace and learned about the payments to Mr. Gener and Detective Ramon. At the request of the officers Consul Williams summoned the lawyer, who admitted having received a counsel fee of \$3,500, but the money could not be obtained from him. Detective Ramon denied that he received the bribe.

him. Detective Ramon deflect
the bribe.
On June 7, just one month after their flight
from New-York, Wallace and Lowitz were taken
on the steamer Saratoga as prisoners for the reoutne trip. On the vessel the prisoners were
turn trip. On the vessel the prisoners were
tarched and two \$1,000 bills were found in a
match-box in Lowitz's pocket. John H. Wallace
will receive back about \$26,000 of the \$52,000
which the prisoners stole from him.

FIXING THE DATE OF THEIR FAIR.

Many, June 11 .- The Executive Committee of the New-York and New-England Agricultural and Inlustrial Society met at noon to-day and voted to hold the annual fair on the Troy Road Grounds, September M to October 1 inclusive, and to offer the same amount

GREAT ENDURANCE OF IMPRISONED MULES.

Shamokin, Penn., Jime 11.—An examination of the 750-foot level of the Neilson shaft, which has been on fire, reveals the fact that the damage will be about \$20,000—much less than expected. Twelve mules were found alive, having been without food and water twenty-six days.

TO HONOR FLAG DAY IN CONNECTICUT. Sartford, Cohn., June 11.—June 14 being the anni-teary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as

the National embiem, the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution suggests the observance of the day by a general display of the American as, with the hope of making "fiag day" an annual distival of this character.

PORTY YEARS THE PASTOR OF ONE CHURCH. ary of the settlement of the Rev. F. D. Avery as a stor of the Columbia Congregational Church was deserved at Columbia to-day. Mr. Avery is the oldest minister by continuous settlement in the Congregational denomination in the State.

A SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA. Diego, Cal., June 11.—There were two slight

A BULKHEAD DOOR. DAMAGE TO THE BIG STEAMER GREATER THAN

WAS AT FIRST SUPPOSED-THE FURNESSIA Liverpool, June 11.—The damage sustained by the Anchor Line steamer City of Rome, which struck Fastnet Rock last Sunday morning, while bound from

schedule time Saturday, the Anchor Line Company have decided to place their steamer Furnessia in the New-York and Liverpool service, and she will sail on Experts who have examined the hull of the of Rome declare that the prompt closing of the sliding or in the bulkhead separating the forepeak from

the adjacent compartment alone prevented the steamer from instantly sinking after she struck. The prow is torn away for a distance of twenty feet from the distance. A further examination reveals a hole twenty feet long in the plates covering the forepeak. It will occupy a much longer time than was at first expected to make the necessary repairs upon the

REFUSED TO LOWER THE FLAG. COMMOTION IN A CANADIAN PORT OVER THE AMERICAN BANNER.

Ont., June 11.-There was great excite cursion party was leaving here on the steamer St. Lawrence. The excursion was under the auspices of the St. Lawrence, which is an America boat, to call at Canadian ports down river. aently, she was for to-day a purely Cana Cotton had given him orders not to board the steame unless the American flag was hauled down. Instantly sulted, and informed of Colonel Cotton's orders to the band. They refused, however, to haul down the Stars and Stripes. The Stars were at the end of the steamer's bowsprit, the Union Jack at the top of the staff at the bow of the boat and the Stars and Stripe at her stern. The Canadian flag was flying amidships

Colonel Cotton, who is in command of A Rattery, was interviewed by a reporter. He'said: "With refer with military uniforms on, it is against the regulati

AUSTRIA AND THE BALKAN STATES.

Pesth, June 11.—During the sitting of the Foreign ommittee of the Hungarian Delegation to-day Herr Falk declared that the delegates joyfully indorsed the respectful references to the Emperor of Germany by Count Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the whole monarchy, in his recent speech to the delega-ions. Herr Falk spoke in high terms of the position occupied by Italy in the triple alliance. He asked whether the relations of England to the alliance differed from those of other Powers. He also asked whether Count Kalnoky would endeavor to secure the recognition by the various Powers of Prince Ferdinand as the lawful ruler of Bulgaria.

Count Kalnoky declared that he had nothing to add his recent speech, but said that he would a specific questions if put to him. He said that the recognition of Prince Ferdinand, although of great, was yet of secondary importance. Austria, he said, the Balkan States as far as possible. She would not countenance sharper measures against Servia. He

DIVIDING THE AFRICAN TERRITORY. London, June 11.-""The St. James's Gazette," in an article on the negotiations now being carried on a settlement will be reached by the terms of which the Germans will evacuate Witn and abandon their claims to the territory behind Witu. "The Gazette" further says that a line will be drawn across the Victoria Nyanza, one degree south of the equator, to the eastern boundary of the Congo State. All of the disputable territory north of this line will be British and all south of it German. The English will be Nyanza to Lake Tanganyika. The English will also have absolute control of the Stevenson road from Lake Tanganyika to Lake Nyassa, and of the region around Lake Bangeveolo and the Urungn territory. The action of Dr. Peters and the treaties he has made with native chiefs, "The Gazette" says, will be expressly disavowed at Berlin. entitled to construct and use a road from the Victoria

MR. BALFOUR CONSOLES HIMSELF London, June 11.—In a speech at a complimentary banquet in St. James's Hall to-night, Mr. Balfour said that the Irish Secretaryship was a target for Parnellite abuse. But, he added, he was less abused than some of his eminent predecessors in the office. Mitchelstown, he said, was becoming stale, and they were running another horse called Tipperary. He were running another horse called Tipperary. In complained of the obstauction measures in Parliament and expressed regret at what he called the degradation of the once great Liberal party, which, he said, was being dragged in the mud at the heels of the Nationalist mob. The lesson would come home to them a generation hence, when it would be found that the honor of the country was in the custody of the Uniofist party alone.

London, June 11.-Mr. John Morley, speaking at the National Liberal Club to-night, said that with the exception of Mr. Chamberlain the men who opposed Home Rule were the same that opposed an extension of the franchise in 1883. Referring to the Carlton Club meeting, he asked who were the more be erals? The business of the session, he said, had been badly bungled. The Government was attempting to pass too many bills. The charge of factions ob-struction which was made against the Liberals was wholly false. A proposal to continue the bills from session to session would probably be acquiesced in by the Liberals.

London, June 11.-The wedding of William O'Brien, the well-known Irish leader and Editor of "The Freeman's Journal," and Mile. Raffalovitch, daughter of M. Raffalovitch, a banker of Paris, took place to-day at the Brompton Oratory, in this city. The cere-mony was performed by Thomas W. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel. Among the guests present were Mr. Parnell and other colleagues of the bridegroom in the House of Commons. Mr. Dillon acted as groomsman. An immense crowd gathered about the Oratory. Most of the people were sprigs of shamrock in honor of the occasion. As the newly wedded couple left the Oratory and eptered their carriage they were enthusiastically cheered by the crowd.

SMALL NATIONS PREPARE FOR WAR. Bucharest, June 11 .- The Chamber of Deputies has voted the credits asked by the Government for military quipment and for the construction of railways. Berne, June 11.—The State Council has voted a further sum of \$500,000 for the purchase of war material. It has also passed a law providing for the registration of all horses in Switzerland that are fit for

Edinburgh, June 11.—The municipal authorities to-day presented the freedom of the city to Henry M. Stanley, Mr. Stanley made an appropriate reply to the address of presentation, thanking the authorities

A CANADIAN SMUGGLER SEIZED. LANDING CHINESE AT NIGHT ON THE AMERICAN

Victoria, B. C., June 11 .- The little steamer North Star has been seized by Customs Inspector Young on charges of violating the Canada Customs act. Captain Angel Eisfel and Frederic Jones are owners of the North Star. The steamer, it is alleged, has been to Mongolian contractors who pay \$20 to \$25 apiec

Berlin, June 11.-Emperor William and the Prince of Naples to-day made a trip in the Imperial yacht from Charlottenburg to Potsdam. Troops lined the banks of the river, and behind them were massed crowds of enthusiastic spectators.

THE SPECTACULAR GERMAN EMPEROR.

MICHAEL DAVITT SERIOUSLY ILL. London, June 11 .- Michael Davitt, the well-kn Irish Nationalist, is seriously ill.

RICHARD CROKER READY FOR THE FRAY.

REQUEST TO THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES TO FIX A DAY FOR HIS TESTIMONY.

The Tammany programme was partially unfolded sterday. Ex-Chamberlain Croker, having spent the our or five days which have passed since he returned om Europe in "sizing up" the situation, feels suffi tackle the grave accusations made against himself and Mayor Grant by the Tammany chieftain's brother-in-

city, I request the Committee on Cities to designate a time

Washington, but his partner, Mr. Boardman, who has been associated with him in the examination of Fassett Investigating Committee, said that Mr. Ivins would return to-morrow. When he arrived, arrangements for reconvening the committee would be made without delay, and Mr. Boardman felt confident that

friends cared to say anything yesterday about his probable testimony. The rank and file of Tamprobable testimony. The rank and file of Tammany received the news that Mr. Croker had accepted the "gage of battle" offered by his opponents, with undisguised rejoicing. They took it for granted that the chief was prepared to make a straightforward denial of everything in McCann's allegations that has tended to compromise him, and to answer his disgrunted relative in such a way as would leave him and his backers in a thoroughly discomfited and used-up state.

On the other hand, the champions of the committee and its counsel are just as certain that it will be Mr. Croaker that will get the worst of it. "Wait," said one, "until Ivins gets through with him. Under the elegant manipulation of Mr. Choate, Richard will tell a smooth and beautiful story about how he neither did, nor intended to do, any of the bad things of which McCann has accused him. But after Ivins has dusted his jacket for an hour or so, I'll bet Croker's nearest friends won't know him. He will bitterly regret his temerity."

A STEAMSHIP IN FLAMES.

ship Hondo, of the Honduras and Central American Steamship Company, of which William Rankin is arrived in this port with a cargo of logwood and other articles. She was docked at the North Pier, Atlantic Dock, on the Brooklyn water front, and unloaded. Her lading was nearly completed yesterday for the eturn voyage to Aspinwall, and she was to sail to-day. She was loaded with a general cargo, including a large number of cases of oil and other inflammable materials. About 8 o'clock last evening the fire broke out.

It was caused by the upsetting of an oil lamp in the engine room. The flames spread rapidly, and it was a considerable time before the fire boat Seth Low a considerable time before the fire boat Seth Low and such engines as could get near enough to be of use could do much to subdue the flames. About midnight the fire was believed to be under control. The estimate of the losses male by the police was \$25,000 upon the vessel and \$25,000 upon the cargo. There was a large insurance upon both.

The fire presented a brilliant spectacle at one time, and was watched with interest by people upon the ferry boats and Bridge. The fire burned out nearly the whole interior of the vessel, which is an iron one. There was so much water pumped into her that the hull sank in the mud.

A fire in the saltpetre works of Knowles Brothers, at Nos. 78 to 104 Van Dyke-st., Brooklyn. on Tuesday night, caused a loss of \$15,500. cause is not known.

ROBERT WARREN & CO. FAIL.

THE DROP IN PRICES TOO MUCH FOR THE

Chicago, June 11 (Special).—Wheat traders came down town feeling bearish because of the Government prominent bull plunger, failed to meet his contracts. These two circumstances resulted in a decline in the at 90 5-8, sold between 90 7-8 and 88, and clo 88 1-2 cents. June opened at 89 1-2, sold as low as 87 1-4 and closed at 87 1-2 cents. August opened at 90 5-8 and closed at 88 3-8 88 1-2 cents. September opened at 90 3-4, sold as low as 88 3-4 and closed at 89 cents. December opened at 91 3-4 and closed at 90 1-4. Year closed at 87 3-8 cents. There were a number of brokers who knew before the opening that Robert Warren & Co. were in trouble. Hutchinson was among these, and, while he gave a little support openly to the market, he was unquestionably a heavy seller on it at the start. There was a good deal of other selling unquestionably on early information in regard to the coming failure. The price had declined a cent before the news got on the floor. When it was known publicly there was a sharp break of another cent. Toward the close Hutchinson gave the market a good deal of support. On the break Hutchinson was by all odds the best buyer. On the curb July wheat

Provisions were as much affected by the f Robert Warren & Co. as wheat. Immediately after the announcement pork showed a decline of \$1 a barrel, lard a decline of 10 cents and ribs a decline of 171.2 cents. This drop in pork was all regained and the decline in lard and ribs was partly recovered. It cents. This drop in pora was all regarded celine in lard and ribs was partly recovered. It was the talk on the floor that Warren's chief losses had been made on hog products. Immediately after the announcement and when prices were at their lowest Armour & Co. became very large open buyers and brokers picked up all the pork offering. This speedy buying of pork on this fallure was regarded as particularly significant. It indicated, it was argued, that the man under pork must be here, as an outside manipulator could not have acted so promptly. Mr. Warren would give no particulars of his standing. "My money is tied up," he said, "but I guess it will be an even deal." When asked for a rough estimate of the assets and liabilities, he said he could give noae as he did not yet know where he stood. Corn at night showed a little fractional decline, the last figures being about 1-4 cent under the best figures of Tuesday. Oats, like corn, showed at the close about 1-4 cent loss from Tuesday night's figure.

The failure of Robert Warren & Co. is a big one. For weeks the firm has been buying largely of wheat and provisions, especially ribs, and yesterday sold 2,000,000 bushels in a fright, losing thereon a big pile of money. They began buying at 85 cents, kept buying up to 95 cents, held on past the turn and sold too late or too early at 88 and 80 cents on a falling market. Most of the provision business was on f reign.

BROUGHT BACK FROM CUBA. THE CITY OF ROME'S PERIL. for the honor conferred upon him. Much enthusiasm AGAIN IN STATE CUSTODY.

JUDGE WALLACE VACATES THE KEMMLER WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

ACTION MADE NECESSARY BY THE DECISION

OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT-THE JUDGE'S REASONS. of the United States has decided that the sente he is not held and detained contrary to the Constitu Durston's custody in order that the judgment of the

Durston's custody in order that the judgment of the court of Oyer and Terminer may be duly executed." The following is the Judge's memorandum:

This writ has served the office for which it was allowed, and there is no reason why it should longer remain in force. It was allowed because there seemed to be a question whether the sentence ander which Kemmler was about to be put to death did not offend the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. This was a question which could only be finally decided authoritatively by the Supreme Court of the United States. If it had seemed to be a question so frivolous as not to be worthy of serious discussion the writ would not have been allowed, but unless it was thus fivolous, it was not for a Judge of this court to refuse it, under the particular circumstances, even to the most deprayed criminal, and thereby deny him the chance which the statutes of Congress had given him to challenge the validity of his sgntinec. The writ of habeas corpus is of the highest right. The application for it is addressed not to the discretion of the Judge, but peremptorily. It cannot be denied because the application has been unreasonably delayed, or because the most serious inconvenience may result from its allowance, and it is wholly immaterial whether the applicant is held in restraint by the wanton act of an individual, or by the highest judicial authority. While the office of the writ is not to review mere error, it does not extend to jurisdictional error and reaches any sentence which contravenes the organic law of the land. In the very recent case of Medley 10 Sup. Ct. Judicial authority, while the office of the writted states ordered his discharge by the State authorities because the statute under which he was sentenced was confined and sentenced to death by a State Court of Colorado, the Supreme Court of the United States ordered his discharge by the State authorities because the statute in the propose of the application of electricity. The purpose of the application of electricity and t

in order to render a formal decision of the court.

The writ was not made returnable at an earlier day than the first day of the next stated term, simply and solely because it was doubtful if it could be without prejudicing the rights of the parties (Casper vs. Fitzerald 121, U. S., 87). The interposition of the power of this court between a convicted criminal and the authorities of the State should end the moment it appears to be no longer necessary. The motion to vacate the writ is granted.

UNION OF NO KIND FAVORED.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church rejected the overtures for union from the General Synod yesterday by an overwhelming majority.

There were three sessions. At 9:30 a. m debate on the report of the committee which ad-vised against the union was resumed and continued for an hour. The Rev. Messrs. J. O. Baylis, W. P. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Muheny and others opposed the union, and among those who advocated it were the Rev. J. L. McCartney. At 10:30 a. m. the committee's report was adopted by the following voteyeas, 129; nays, 17. Twenty-five members were absent and twelve did not vote. Before an adjournoffered a preamble setting forth that two members of the Synod, a professor in one of the theological seminaries of the Church and an editor of its periodi-cals, did not hold to a practical application of the distinctive principles of the Church, and also a resolution forbidding any member to make a plea on the floor of the Synod which was inconsistent with the principles which he publicly professed. Action on the preamble and resolution was deferred. The mem-

bers referred to are the Rev. J. C. K. Mulligan, Editor of "Our Banner," and Professor McClurkin, of the seminary at Allegheny, Penn. The Rev. J. C. Smith, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution severely censuring the course of the unionists ment more moderate in tone presented by Dr. Mc Allister, which further called for an additional chapter of the Declaratory Testimony, the fundamental law of the Church prescribing what discussion and altera-tion of the distinctive principles of the Church should be allowed on the floor of the Synod. The Rev J. C. K. Milligan presented in writing the dissent of those members who had advocated union from the

action taken on that matter in the morning.

The tobacco resolutions were called up and the one which positively forbade members of the Church from engaging in the "tobacco traffic" was lost as presenting a new term of communion with the Church An amendment condemning such traffic was passed, and it was voted to push the work of the Church in this direction until the use and sale of tobacco should be regarded as the use and sale of liquor are now.

The report of the Committee on Divorce strongly condemned the immoral laws on that subject in this country. Action on the report was deferred to the next Synod. A memorial to Congress for more stringent divorce legislation was voted. A resolution conemning secret societies was also passed

hence in Pittsburg.

ing for the purpose of considering the reports of the Mission Board and the Committee on Discipline, as Presbytery in the case of the Rev. Mr. McElhinney.

THE B. AND O. NOT TO EMPLOY DRUNKARDS. Baltimore, June 11.-The Baltimore and Ohio Rail company will not, under any circumstances, employmen who are in the habit of Becoming intoxicated hen who are in the hant of secondary must be warned to discontinue the practice or quit the company's service. Employes will be discharged if intoxicated either on or off duty. No person discharged for intoxication will be re-employed. RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE B. AND O. DEAL

IT WILL BE HEREAFTER A LINK IN A GREAT SOUTHERN SYSTEM OF BOADS.

held by the City of Raltimore, was acting in the in-terest of the Richmond Terminal Company. It is understood that Mr. Inman yesterday had a conletion of the deal which is to make the B. and O. the most important link in a great chain of rail-roads from New-York to the far South. The deal for the preferred stock held by the State and the stock held by the Hopkin's University is also about completed. In the deal the Hopkins trustees seem to have got the best of the transactions. They will exchang the greater part of an unproductive stock for one pay

the greater part of an unproductive stock for one paying a sure dividend of 6 per cent, and will improve their exchequer by this deal to the extent of between \$50,000 and \$60,000. In addition they still retain several thousand shares of the B. and O. stock. "The Baitimore Sun" makes the statement that it was the discovery that an option had been secured by the parties represented by Bacon on the Garrett stock which made the acquisition of the city's stock by any other parties useless, and drove every other competition out of the field. The statement that the Garrett holdings of stock were also to be sold was to-day emphatically denied.

of Baltimore has started a swarm of rumors about the transaction and its probable effects. The Rich-mond and West Point Terminal Company is interested of course, because it has not yet enough business on hand and because its present president went to Balti-more immediately after the Mayor signed the ordi highest officer of the company. Mr. Bacon, the head of the syndicate, and President Inman were both in Baltimore yesterday, and knowledge of the important consequences of the sale was not easily attainable A prominent director of the Richmond Terminal Com A prominent director of the Richmond Terminal Company drew a direct line from the Pacific to the Atlantic oceans. "Anybody can see," he said, "that this is the great transcontinental line; Northern Pacific, Wisconsin Central, Balitmore and Ohlo; Richmond Terminal, Philadelphia and Reading and New-Jersey Central. The route may not be precisely a straight line, but that is probably my fault. If it is not it ought to be. You can readily perceive that as the Richmond Terminal Company has added to the Reading and the New-Jersey Central the Balitmore and Ohio, the line will become straight at once."

The purchase of Balitmore and Ohio stock probably has little significance. An interest in it has been taken by persons connected with the Richmond Terminal and by other railroad companies. It does not carry control, and probably it is simply acquired by the Garrett party.

Chicago, June 11 (Special).—The meeting to-day of the general managers of lines in the Interstate Com merce Railway Association did nothing except to allow the Missouri Pacific to quote the East St. Louis rate on sion developed a unanimous desire to reorganize under the formation of this organization was the fear of of

FOR A ROAD ACROSS WYOMING. Denver, Col., June 11 (Special).—President Wendel Goodwin, General Manager McLean, Donald Mc Kinzie and other Pacific Coast Line officials are in Line has been quietly working in Wyoming for four years. It has secured much coal, oil and building stone land, and has a shorter and better route across the Territory than the Union Pacific. One of their best holdings is right of way through the only pass in the Wind River Mountains possible for a railway to

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY ELECTION Toledo, Ohio, June 11.-The annual meeting of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad stockfollowing board of directors: Robert Harris, H. O. Armour, Charles Tag, Joseph S. Stout, W. Howard Gilder, J. M. Quigley, J. C. Havemeyer, Robert G. Ingersoll, F. L. Rust, of New-York; S. R. Callaway, Ingersoil, F. L. Rust, of New York, S. L. Calamere, Clarence Brown, of Toledo; W. R. Patton and H. A. Neal of Illinois. The only change of importance was the election of new members, Robert Harris, ex-president of the Northern Pacific road, and H. O. Armour, brother to "Phil" D. Armour, of Chicago. Officers will be elected at a subsequent meeting of the board in New York.

JOHNSONVILLE AND RUTLAND ROAD. Johnsonville and Rutland Railroad Company, with a

capital of \$1,000,000, were filed in the office of the ecretary of State to-day. The railroad is to be constructed and operated from Johnsonville, R County, to Granville, Washington County, and will be forty-six miles in length. Among the incorporators are George Hill, Henry M. Blanchard, Henry M. Polhemus, Cornelins V. Sidell, A. H. King and William H. Wiley, of New-York City.

NO ISSUE WITH THE GRAND TRUNK. Chicago, June 11 (Frecial) .- Said Chairman Blanc ard, of the Central Traffic Association, to-day: desire to say promptly and explicitly that aside from the fact that a correspondence has passed between the officers of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Company and this office, which was on both sides courteous and friendly, no issue whatever exists between that company and this association."

REFUSING TO WITHHOLD A DIVIDEND. Boston, June 11 .- The Supreme Court has deni to authorize the directors to withhold any dividend upon 10,000 shares of stock issued to the Troy and Bosion Railroad stockholders under the terms of the consolidation with the Fitchburg road.

SELLING ELEVATED ROADS FOR TAXES.

Judge Pratt yesterday morning modified in the Supremo
Court the injunction granted on Tuesday restraining the
Registrar of Arrears from seiling the property of the Brookiyn Elevated Railroad Company and of the Union Elevated
Railroad Company for unpaid taxes, so as to allow the
Registrar to sell the property of each company in one ward.
The Registrar in the afternoon sold to the city, there being
no other bidders, the structure of the Kings County Company in the First Ward for \$7,069, and that of the Union
Company in the same ward for \$9,980 94. The remainder Company in the same ward for \$9,980 94. The remainder of the sale was adjourned to July 9. The validity of the law will be tested in legal proceedings growing out of the

HAIL AND ELECTRIC STORMS.

DAMAGE DONE BY LIGHTNING IN SALEM, MASS

Boston, June 11 (Special).—The worst thunderstorm of the season visited Salem yesterday. The mercury touched 90 degrees in the shade, and the heat was cceeded by loud and continuous peals of thunder lightning arrester worked admirably, although twelve wires were burned out. The telephone fines suffered wires were burned out. The telephone mass samera-most. Forty lipes in Peabody were burned out and about seventy-five in Salem. Several houses and chimneys were struck in Salem. Peabody and other places, and people received slight shocks, but no fatal results have been reported. Carliste, Penn., June 11 (special).—A severe hall and wind storm, accompanied with rain, passed over the entire Cumberland Valley this evening, and from

reports received here considerable damage to growing crops and property was done. At Newville, ten miles west of this city, hall fell, covering the ground to the depth of nearly two inches.

Joliet, Ill., June 11.—Rumors are current here that

a tornado to-night struck the little town of Chan-nahon, in Will County. The place is ten miles from telegraph or rallroad communication. Fears are ex-pressed that lives have been lost. Bloomington, Ill., June 11.-Dispatches to "The Pantagraph" give particulars of a storm which swept Dewitt County between 11 o'clock and noon to-day. A school-house near Birbeck was demolished while the school was in session. Five children were injured, of whom it is feared two will die. At Wapella, the Illinois Central station and the Methodist Church were wrecked. A man named House, living near that town, was fatally hurt. Considerable damage was done at Waynesville and Clinton. The storm moved from northwest to southeast in a pataway about half a mile wide. Pantagraph" give particulars of a storm which swept

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ORIGIN AND GROUNDS OF THE DISPUTE

WITH FRANCE.

HOW THE FISHERY QUESTION HAS ARISEN-OF WHAT THE COLONISTS CLAIM-WHAT

THE FRENCH CLAIM-AND WHERE

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

rapidly bringing on a crisis in the affairs of "Eng-land's most ancient colony." The people here are aroused to a degree which is only possible when men feel that their dearest rights are at stake. There are political parties among them and party politics and differences of opinion as now this question should be dealt with, but in their essential purpose they are a unit, and every man of them defines that purpose in almost iden-tical terms. "We must have our island for ourselves," they say, "to do with as we please. ereign from centre to circumference and from shore to shore. With less than this we shall never be satisfied. This conceded, we will make easy terms with France about the fish." they will do if they cannot get what they want

is, of course, the interesting question. From time to time during the last three years scrappy dispatches sent out by the cable from this city and from London and Paris have mentioned that ugly complications were arising beanders; that the French, against colonial protests, were constructing lobster-canning factories upon the Newfoundland coast, and, at the same time, were denying to the Newfoundlanders themselves the right to raise similar establishments; that the Colonial Government was enforcing an obnoxious and retaliatory "Bait Act" against the French fishermen, and that these matters were the subject of much correspondence between St. John's and Downing Street, and of much ne gotiation between Downing Street and the Qual

More recently it has been given out that as the result of this negotiation a modus vivendi had been come at by the French and British Cabinets intended to act as a temporary stay of proceed during the fishing season now opening; that this modus, dodging the question as to each party's actual rights, permitted each to go on doing the things to which the other objected, provided the number of objectionable things done by the one should not exceed the number done by the other; that, instead of exerting a soothing influence upon cited their indignation-provoking, indeed, such anxiety in London—and that this feeling had been quickened and deepened by a late occurrence in St. George's Bay, where the commander of a French cruiser had by force required some Newoundland fishermen to take up their nets. But these facts, coming along in the newspapers at intervals, even if the last was remember the next was got, could give no fair co back of these events. It has grown up during two centuries and can be understood now only by considering the historic line of affairs which have produced it. With these in mind, however, it is possible to follow the general press reports understandingly and fully to appreciate the scenes shall presently describe

This difficulty is generally made to date from the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. But in reality it which was only five years after Columbus discovered America. The fact that just off this newly found country lay splendid fishing-grounds got quickly to the ears of the famous Basque and Norman sailors, and they began to resort thither 1585, Sir Humphrey Gilbert formally took posses sion of the island under a royal grant, he found thirty-six fishing vessels in the harbor of St. John's, and more of them were French than English. It was in 1635 that the French obtained their first privileges on the shores of Newfoundland, but the arrangement then made was merely a formal sanction by the English King of the practice which had for many years gone on—that of landing on the coast and of erecting huts and "stages," or platforms, for the drying of the fish already caught. The English monarch thought that his cousin of France ought to pay him a little something for this privilege, and for a time he actually got a revenue of 5 per cent of the value of the French catch. Under Louis XIV this privilege was grossly abused. The French dominion in North America was then at its greatest extent, and to Canada and Acadie, he had a mind to add Newfoundland. By this acqui-sition he would have commanded the Gulf of St. Lawrence and would have had the fisheries fully in his control. While his fishermen were building sheds and stages, his naval officers were building fortifications, and presently they had 200 miles of the island's southern coast firmly within their

This was one of the counts in William III's grand indictment of Louis in 1692, but in the Peace of Ryswick, five years later, he failed to take it into account. In that treaty the first of a long series of blunders from which the present crisis has developed was made. The French were confirmed in their possession of Placentia and the southern shore, and were left war broke out again in 1702 they were stronger than ever in Newfoundland and practically the entire island was soon in their possession. When Marlborough's victories compelled Louis to conserted in the convention, and with some qualifi-cations it remains the definitive agreement between France and England concerning this muchdisputed land: "The island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent islands, shall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Great Britain"; to that end all the French settlements within the island must be promptly surrendered; nor shall France "at any time hereafter lay claim to any right to the said island and islands or to any part of it or them"; nor may French subjects fortify any place upon the island or erect any buildings there except stages made of boards and huts necessary and usual for the drying of fish; but it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and to dry them on land in that part only of Newfoundland from Cape Bonavista to the northern point of the said island and from thence to Point Riche." Now, at this time (1713) there were no perm

nent British settlements on Newfoundland, and for nearly a century thereafter it was the studied policy of England to discourage colonization. The fisheries were conducted, not by residents of the islands, but by flahing-vessels from England. The concession from which all these subsequent troubles concession from which all these subsequent troubles come, however unfortunate, was not at the time a surprising one for the English to make. The fishing industry was in the hands of English merchants. They were most unwilling that Newfoundland should contain any settled community, for in that event their business would, of course, go to the settlers, by whom it could be most profitably pursued. Their influence secured the profitably pursued. Their influence secured the passage by l'arliament of severely punitive laws farbidding any one to winter upon the intent